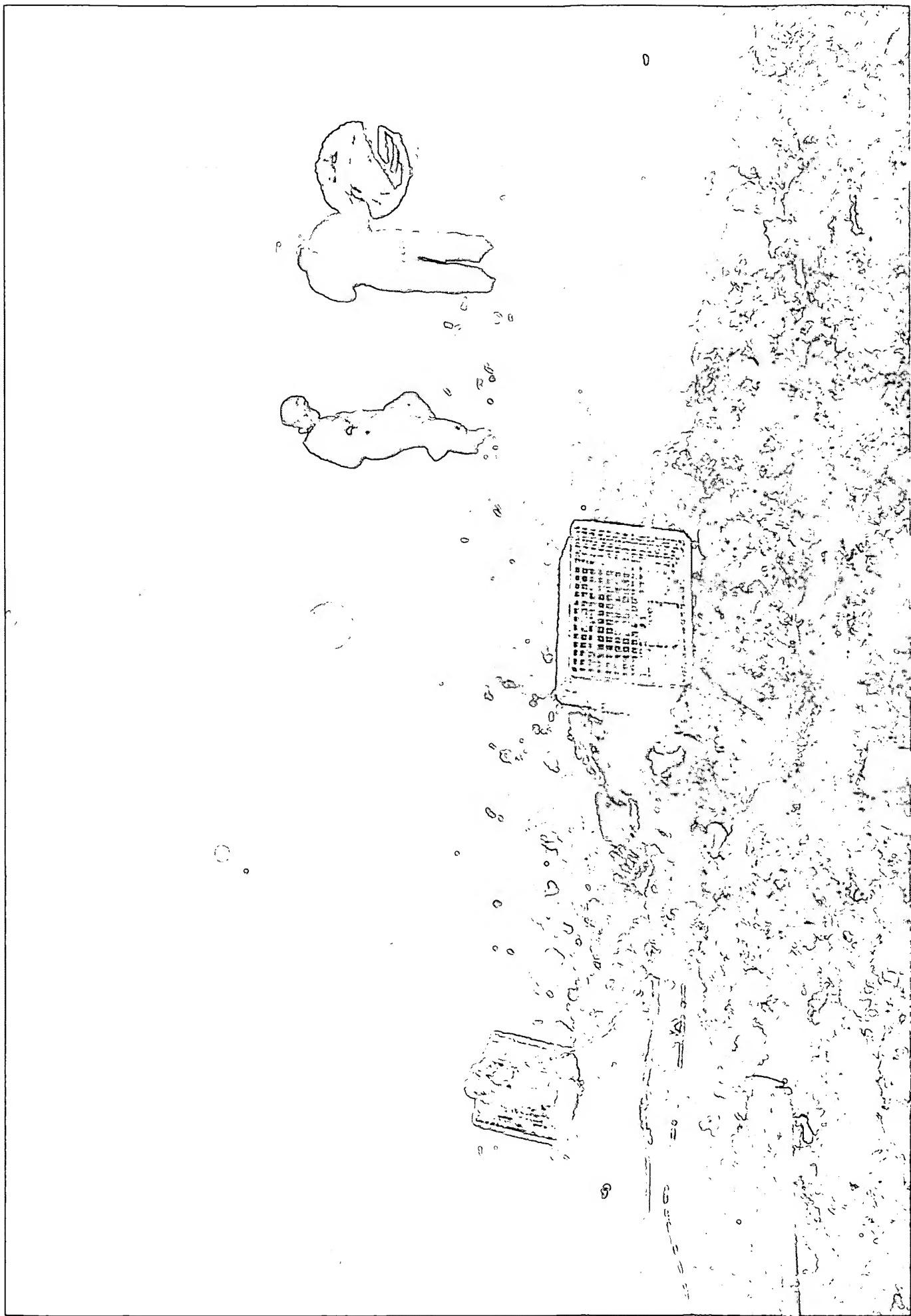


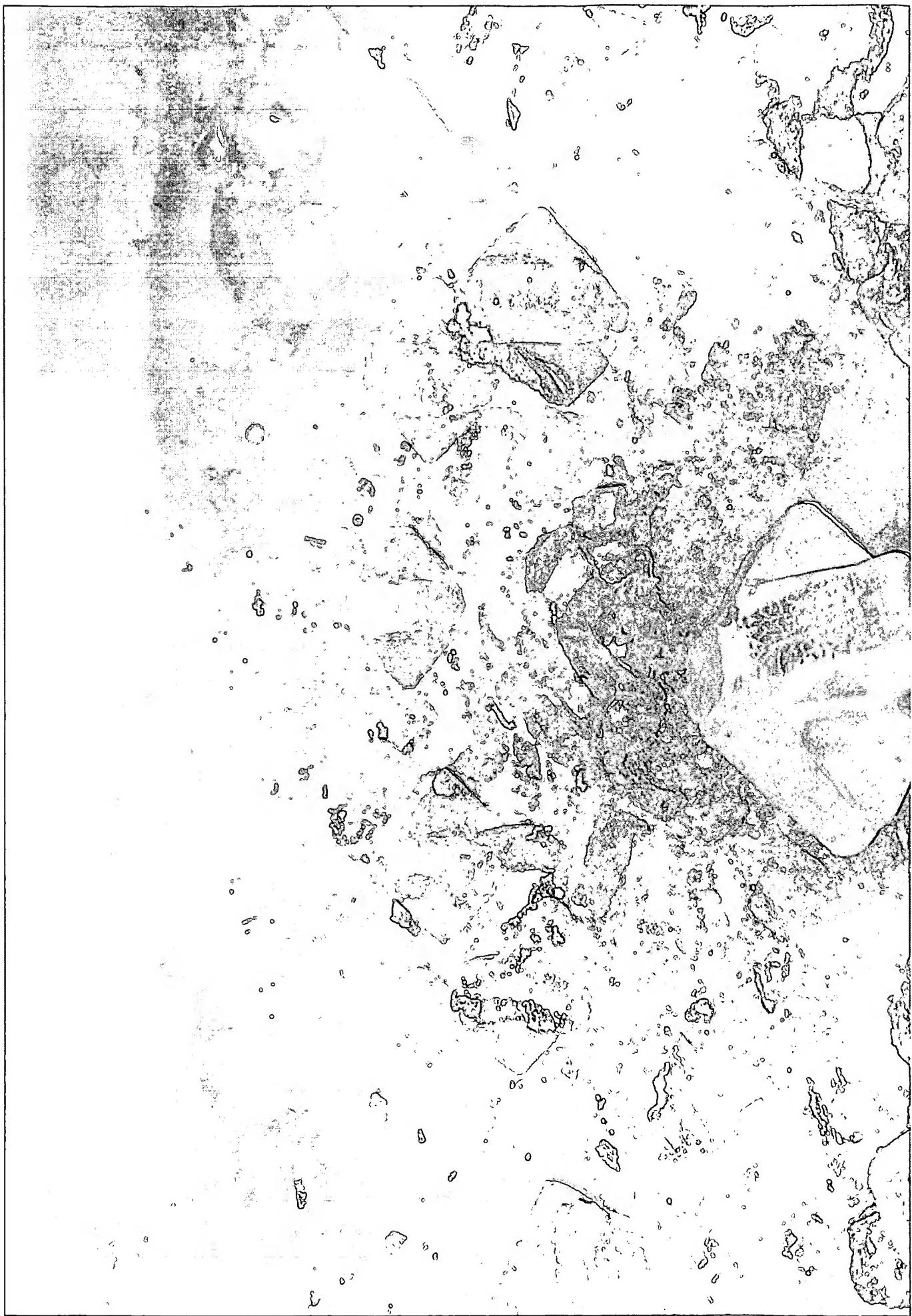
FLEXICOKING Process Description

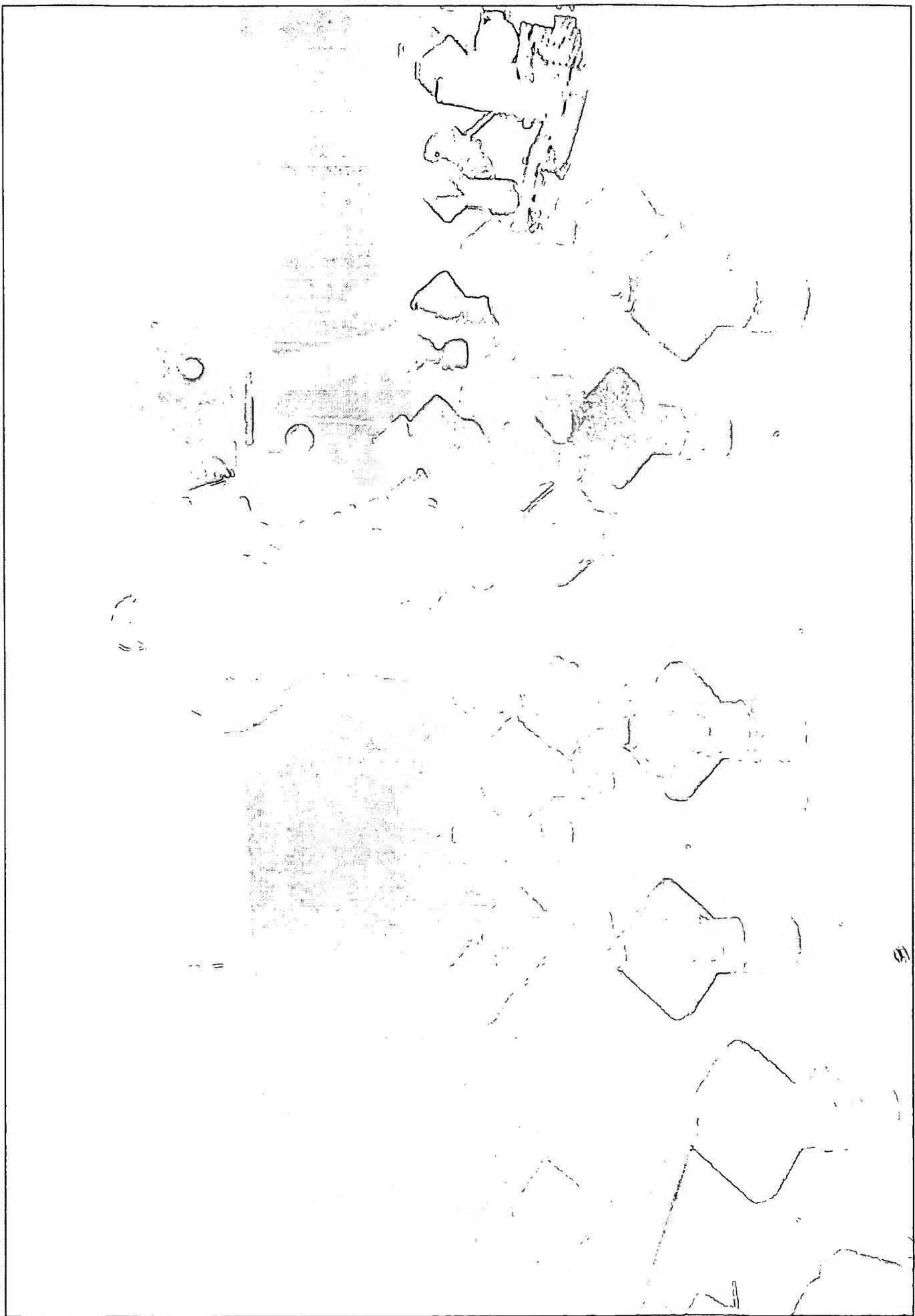
Gasifier

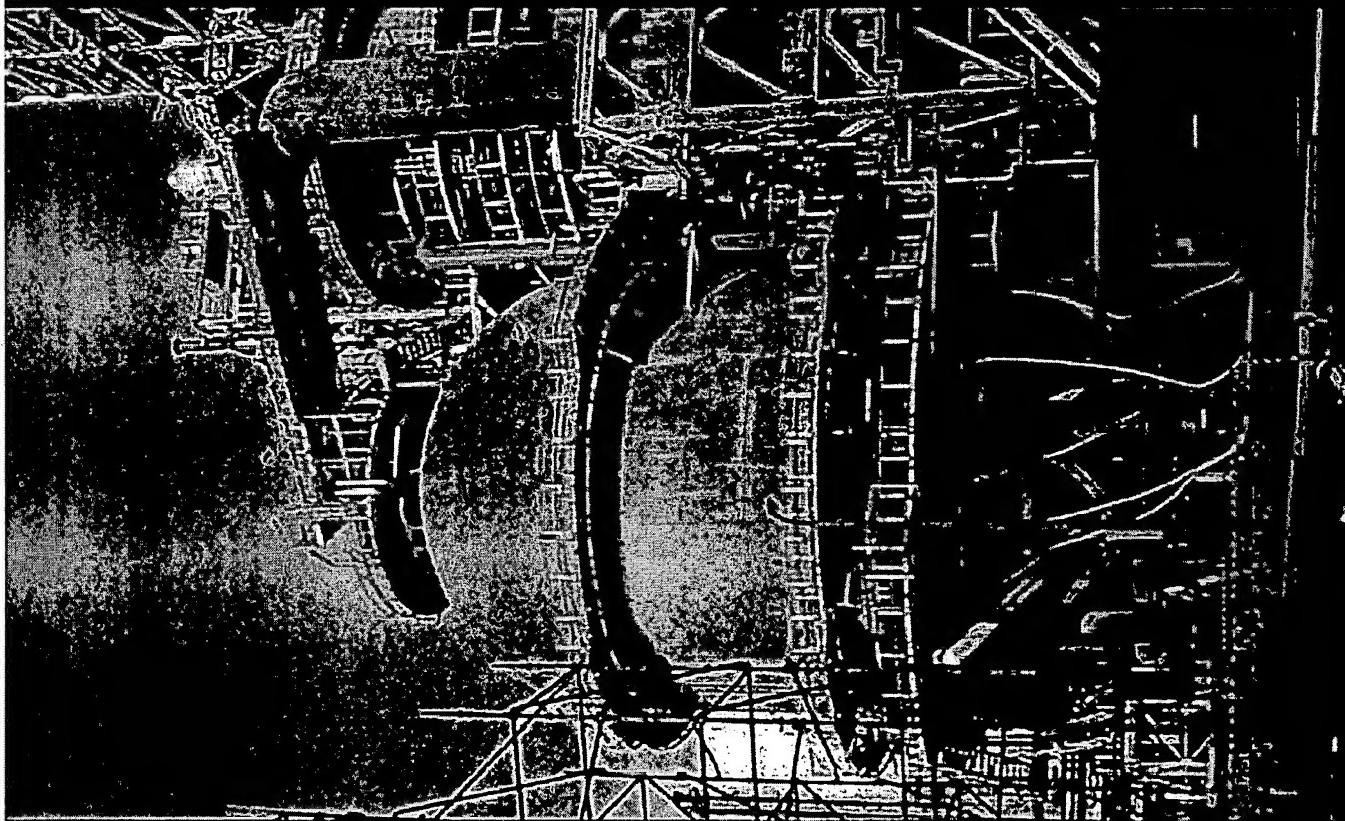
- o 900 - 950 °C, 7 meter high fluidized bed, 16 meter diameter
 - o Coke gasification / combustion
 - $C + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow CO$ exo
 - $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$ endo
 - $C + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO$ endo
 - o Gasifies approx. 85-90% of reactor coke production
 - Low Joule Gas contains 50% nitrogen and H₂, CO, CO₂,
 - Temperature control with steam
 - o Coke circulation for heat transfer and prevents too small coke particles











Hot spots

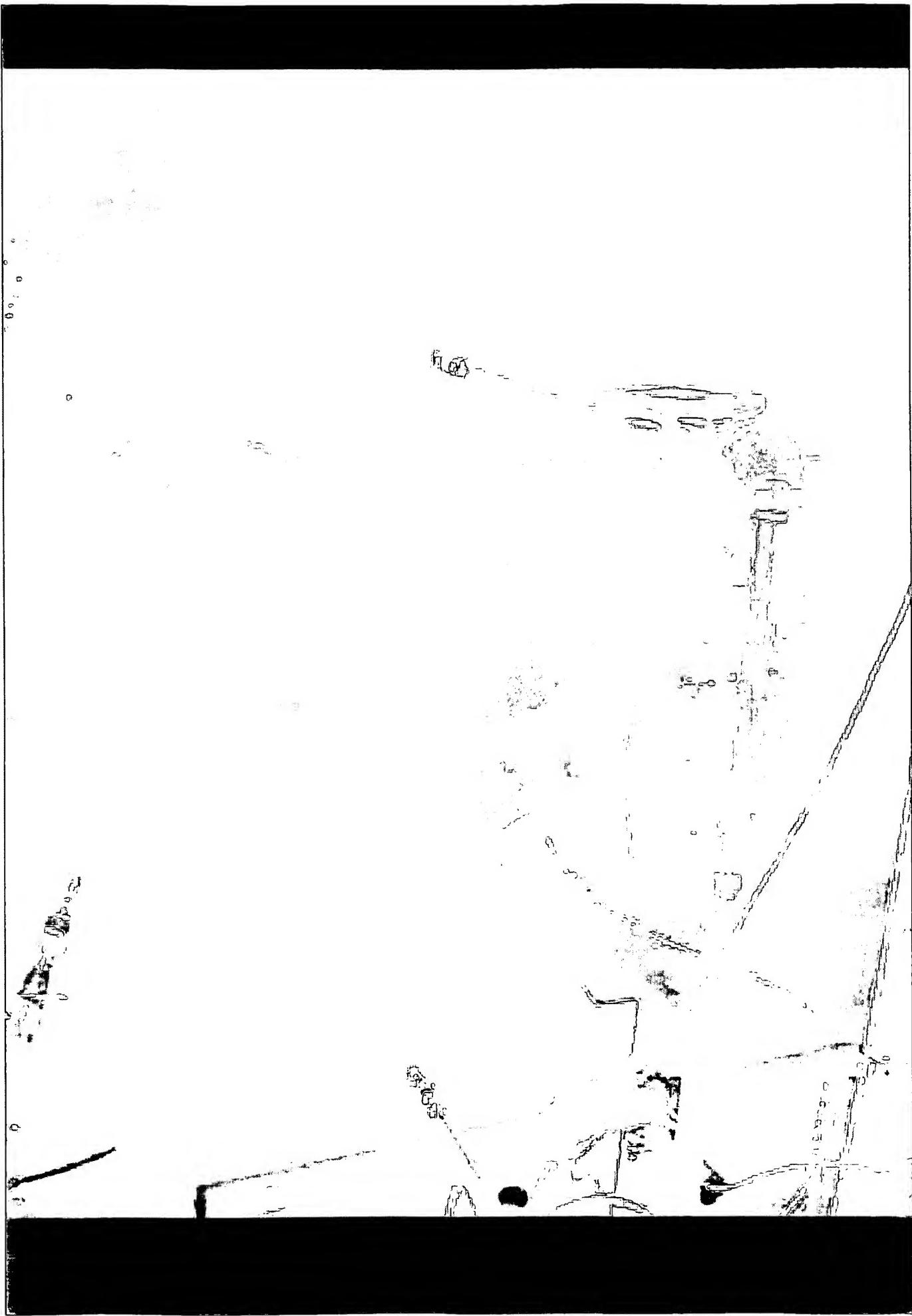
-2 175.0°C

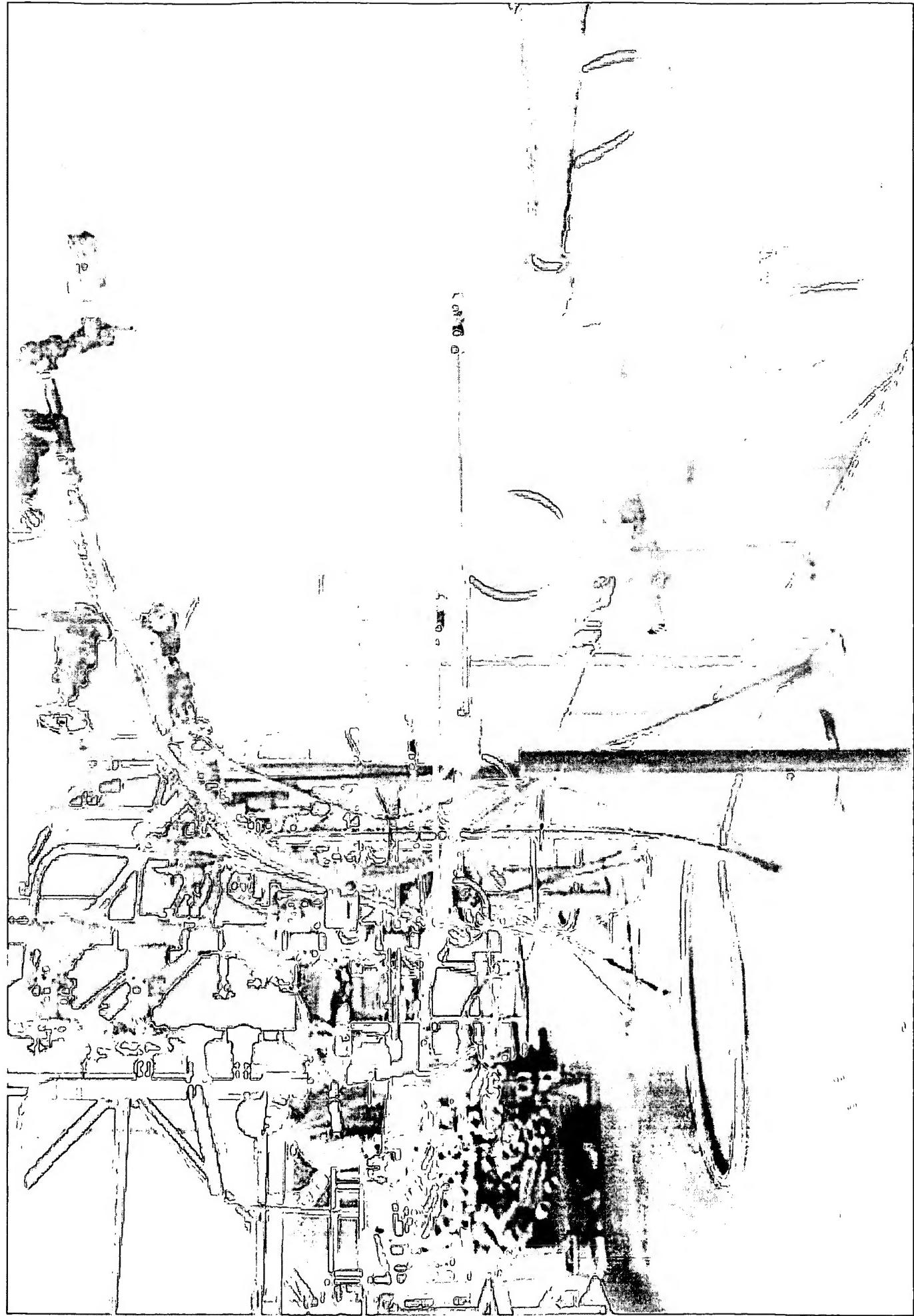
175.0	
170.0	
165.0	
160.0	
155.0	
150.0	
145.0	
140.0	
135.0	
130.0	
125.0	
120.0	
115.0	
110.0	
105.0	
100.0	
95.0	
90.0	
85.0	
80.0	
75.0	
70.0	
65.0	
60.0	
55.0	
50.0	

Spot 3
133.2

Spot 1
168.0

Spot 2
170.6





FLEXICOKING Process Description

Coke Transfer lines

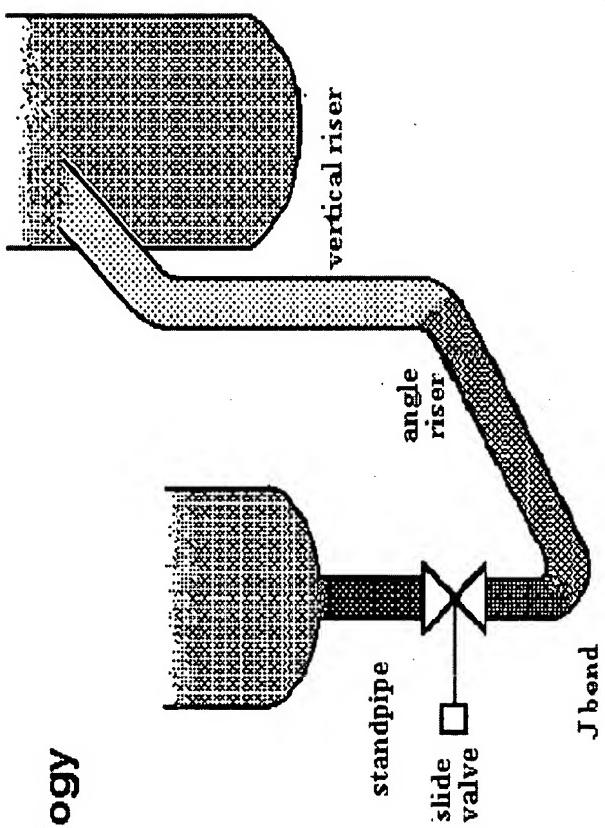
Guess how many ?

- Rx-Hx 3x
- Hx-Gx 2x
- Hx-Qx 1x

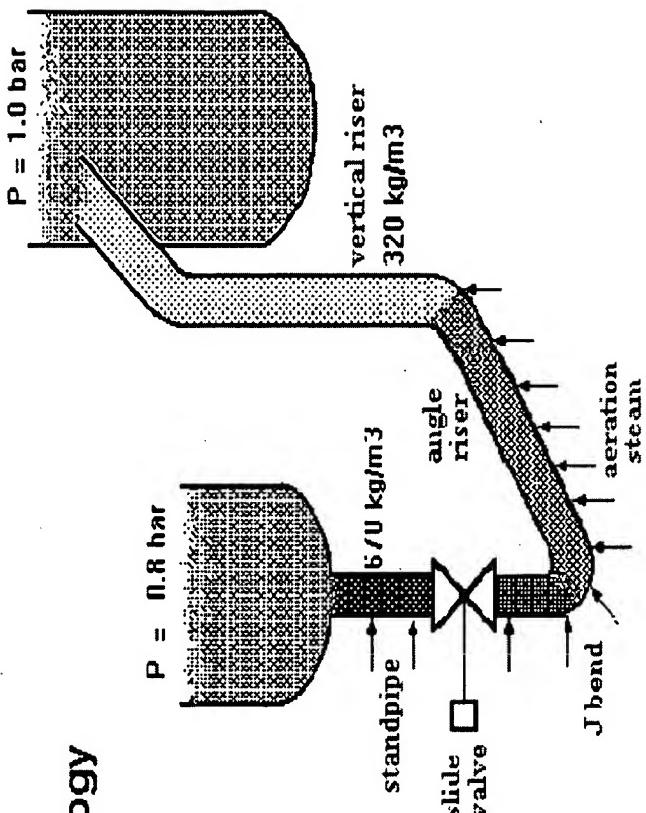
How can you transfer coke against the pressure ?



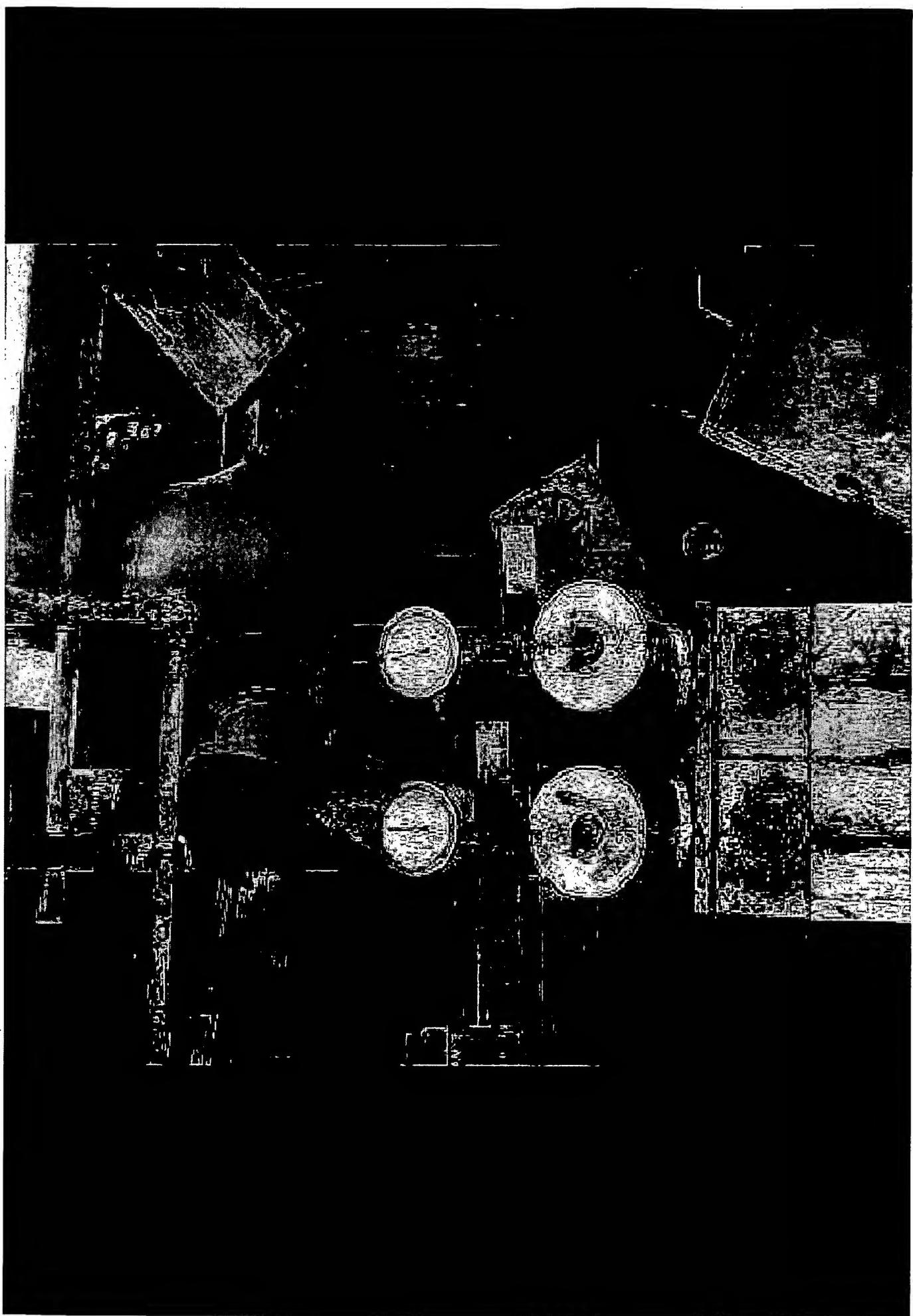
• Transfer line terminology



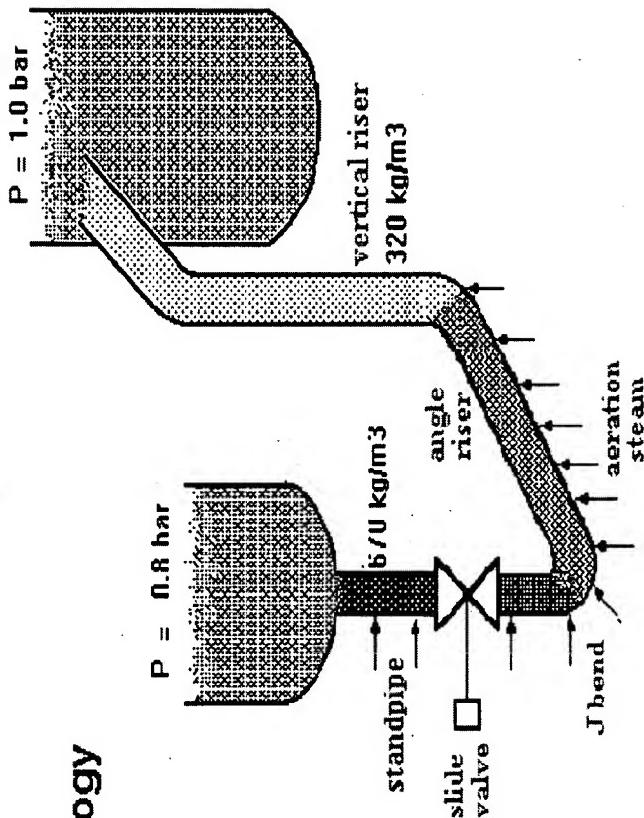
- Transfer line terminology



- Pressure balance
static pressure build-up in standpipe provides driving force for coke transport
- flow control by slide valve or riser aerations

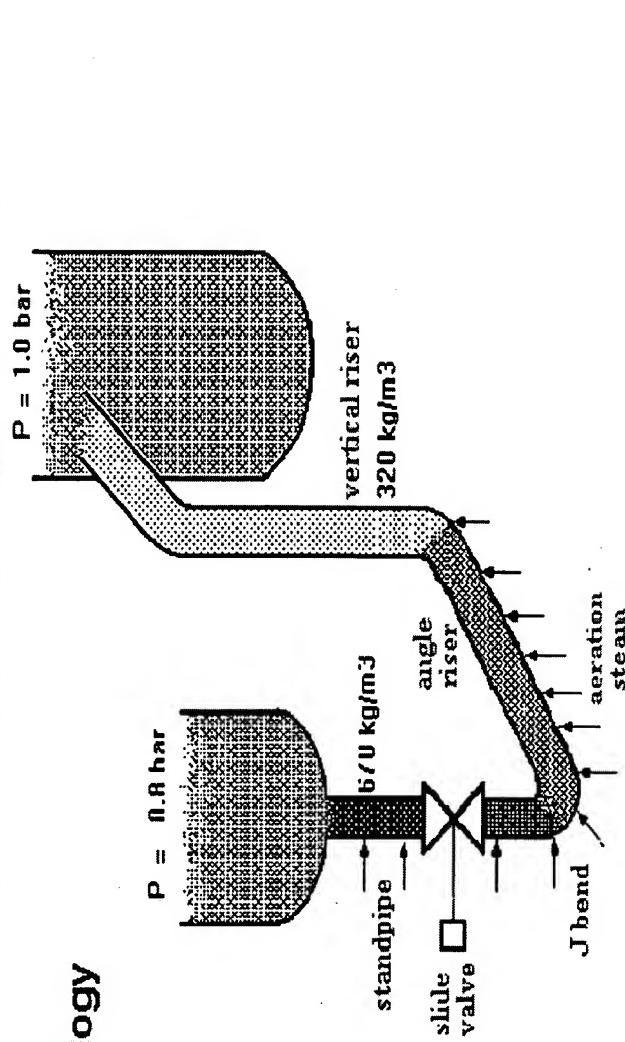


- Transfer line terminology



- Pressure balance
 - static pressure build-up in standpipe provides driving force for coke transport flow control by slide valve or riser aerations
- Limitations to aeration
 - under-aeration in standpipes results in too low pressure build-up
 - too little aeration in risers results in slugging
 - too much aeration in standpipes results in too low density and may cause bubbles
 - too much aeration in risers causes excessive wear
- "Bubbles up" or "bubbles down"
 - is determined by velocity differences between gas and particles
 - is important for standpipe aeration

- Transfer line terminology



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Successes and Disappointments over 17 years

- Significant (33%) capacity creep at low cost
- Runlength doubled; reliability is high priority
- 6 out of 7 runs completed as scheduled
- Air Blower problems 1 year after initial start-up
- Severe fouling in Heater Overhead Exchangers
- Gasifier Hot Spots
- Heater maintenance challenges



Reliability and throughput history

Run	Ton/hr	Days on oil
1	202	591
2	229	608
3	254	570
4	258	684
5	262	1048
6	265	1063
7	269	1195

Reliability and throughput history

Reliability increases effective throughput !

- Good process follow-up and stable operation key to success
- DMC controller installed in 2001
- Some hardware changes essential too:
spare heat exchangers, material upgrading,
instrumentation upgrading, design changes
to reduce turnaround time
- Plan for current run is to increased from 3.5 to 4 years

1988-2003 debottlenecks

- minor Fluid Solids changes
- 2½ new distillation towers
- replaced a number of pumps
- diverted LPG from LPG/coker naphtha hydrofiner

Stretch run length with care :

Unplanned turnaround has high debits

M€uro

- Contractors ask more money for ± same scope

- Contractors need 14 days to mobilize
result is additional downtime

- Turnaround cost spread over shorter run
Coker down means Pipestill down

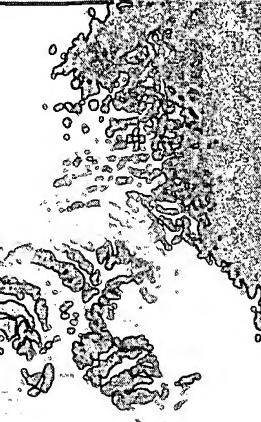
jet and diesel to be purchased on spot market

- next run more conservative approach

- Total additional cost of unplanned turnaround

15

Partial reactor bog terminated run 2 prematurely



Air Blower problems 1 year after initial start-up

*High bearing temperature reading
made entire organization nervous*

- o Serious problem or not ?
- o Repair required or do we reach turnaround ?
- o How to operate the coker and rest of the refinery ?
- o How to minimize risk and costs ?
- o 2 day case study chemical + mechanical engineers



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o Questions ?

